	KAPITAŁ LUDZKI NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI	Projekt współfii Unię Europe Europejskie Społe	nansowany p jską w rama ego Fundusz ecznego		
Course title				ECTS code	
Radionuclides in food				13.3.1230	
Name of unit admin	istrating study				
null					
Studies					
faculty	type	type second tier studies (MA)			
Faculty of Chemistry Chemistry		-	part-time		
	-	specialty specialty			
The set is a set off		•			
Teaching staff					
	Strumińska-Parulska, profesor		1		
	he realization and number o	of hours		ECTS credits	
Forms of classes				2	
Lecture				classes - 9 h	
The realization of activities				tutorial classes - 15 h	
blended learning, lectures in the classroom				student's own work - 26 h	
Number of hours				TOTAL: 50 h - 2 ECTS	
Lecture: 9 hours					
TO_TRANSLATE[Te	ermin realizacji przedmiotu]				
2022/2023 winter	semester	1			
Type of course	Langua	Language of instruction			
an elective course	englis	english			
Teaching methods	Form an examina	Form and method of assessment and basic criteria for eveluation or examination requirements			
Lecture based on	the multimedia presentation	Final ev	aluation		
		Grade	ed credit		
		Assessi	ment metho	ods	
	exam	exam			
	The bas	The basic criteria for evaluation			
	The criteria	The criteria according to UG regulations for students			
TO_TRANSLATE[S	posób weryfikacji założonyc	ch efektów ucze	enia się]		
	tions. Note based on the exam re				
Required courses a	and introductory requirement	nts			
A. Formal requireme	nts				
B. Prerequisites lack					
Aims of education					
Familiarize students	with the topics of the course cont	tent.			
Course contentsSy	labusToPdfv2.23.2				
Dosimetry and its un on the radiation dose	its. Radiation doses. Sources of r	radiochemical cont ima accidents and	tamination and	nd artificial radionuclides. Radiotoxicity and its groups. Id radiation doses evaluation. Food examples and their influe ce on the food products. Monitoring of radioactive food	
Bibliography of lite					
Literature required	to pass the course				



Extracurricular readings Dahlgaard H., Nordic Radioecology: The Transfer of Radionu Magil J., Galy J., Radioactivity · Radionuclides · Radiation, Sp -Steinhauser G., -Koizumi A., -Shozugawa K., Nuclear Emerg	pringer, 2005,
<pre>FO_TRANSLATE[Kierunkowe efekty uczenia się]</pre>	Knowledge
K_W05: has extended knowledge in the field of the specialisation studied K_U03: finds necessary information in specialist literature, databases and other sources, lists basic scientific journals in chemistry K_U04: applies acquired knowledge of chemistry and related scientific disciplines K_U07: defines and implements the directions of own further education K_K01: knows the limitations of her/his own knowledge; understands the need for further education and can inspire other people to do so K_K03: understands the need for systematic work on various projects of a long-term nature and knows how to set priorities for the implementation of undertaken tasks K_K06: undertakes research tasks consciously and responsibly, understanding the social aspects of the practical application of the acquired knowledge and skills and the responsibility related to it	 knows and understands the basic concepts of radiochemistry, radiation protection and radiotoxicity, knows the natural and artificial radioactive elements in the environment and sources of their origin, understands the concept of radiotoxicity and knows its groups, has knowledge on the radiation dose and its units, has knowledge about the origin of radionuclides in the human body, understands the radiological effects of the accumulation of radionuclides by humans as a result of breathing, eating and smoking, knows the goals and tasks of environmental monitoring of the radioactive contamination. Skills understands the basic concepts of radiotoxicology and the importance of radiation protection, recognizes the most important natural and artificial radionuclides contained in man, can assess the radiological consequences of human intake of radionuclides from the air, water and food and as a result of smoking, is able to assess the most important radioactive hazards for humans and knows how to reduce them, is able to assess radiological threats arising as a result of local or global contamination of radioactivity.
	Social competence
	 understands the need for further education in the field of monitoring of radiochemical contamination of the food products, demonstrates creativity in limiting the absorption of radionuclides by humans an makes the society aware of the effects of excessive incorporation of radionuclides, can transfer knowledge in the society about sources of radiochemical contamination in building materials,

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